

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XLII.....NO. 125

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

BOWERY THEATRE.  
ACROSS THE CONTINENT, at 8 P. M.  
THIRTY-FOURTH STREET OPERA HOUSE.  
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.  
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.  
PIQUE, at 8 P. M. *Pauline Davenport.*  
HOWE & CUSHING'S CIRCUS.  
at 2 P. M. and 8 P. M.  
GLOBE THEATRE.  
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.  
WOODS MUSEUM.  
BERTHA, at 8 P. M. *Matinee at 2 P. M.*  
MURRAY'S CIRCUS.  
afternoon and evening.  
at 8 P. M. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.  
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.  
THEATRE CONIQUE.  
WALLACE'S THEATRE.  
LONDON ASSURANCE, at 8 P. M. *Leslie Wallace.*  
BOTH'S THEATRE.  
HENRY V., at 8 P. M. *George Rigold. Rigold's Band, at 2 P. M.*  
MARION TEMPLE.  
PROFESSOR CROWELL'S ENTERTAINMENT, at 8 P. M.  
BROOKLYN THEATRE.  
NEGRO MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.  
AMERICAN INSTITUTE.  
BARNUM'S SHOW, at 2 and 8 P. M.  
TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.  
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.  
UNION SQUARE THEATRE.  
FERRELL, at 8 P. M. *C. R. Thorne, Jr.*  
EAGLE THEATRE.  
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.  
CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.  
ORCHESTRA, QUARTET AND CHORUS, at 8 P. M.  
PARK THEATRE.  
BRASS, at 8 P. M. *George Fawcett Howe.*  
GERMANIA THEATRE.  
GEORGETOWN WORK, at 8 P. M.  
KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.  
at 8 P. M.  
CHATEAU MARILLÉ VARIETIES.  
at 8 P. M. *Matinee at 2 P. M.*  
CHICKERING HALL.  
STABAT MATER, at 8 P. M.  
OLYMPIC THEATRE.  
HUMPTY DUMPTY, at 8 P. M.  
THEATRE FRANCAIS.  
BATAILLE DE D'ART, at 8 P. M.  
PARISIAN VARIETIES.  
at 8 P. M. *Matinee at 2 P. M.*

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1876.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be warmer and cloudy, possibly with rain.

NOTICE TO COUNTRY NEWSDEALERS.—For prompt and regular delivery of the HERALD by fast mail trains orders must be sent direct to this office. Postage free.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Stocks were irregular, but at the close a shade firmer. Money loaned at 3 1-2 per cent. Foreign exchange strong. Gold was steady all day at 112 7-8. Investment shares were easier and railroad and government bonds without feature.

MR. SEYMOUR declines the Presidency. Mr. Seymour also declined the Presidency in 1868, but he was nominated. This time, however, it looks like the real thing.

EGYPTIAN FINANCES are very much muddled, and the return of Mr. Rivers Wilson to England indicates some interesting developments.

THE KHEIVIE'S PRIVATE ESTATE is held liable to execution as well as the property of other people. And so even an Egyptian ruler in this age is not above his debts.

AN AGREABLE EPISODE was the appearance of Henry A. Wise before the Committee on Privileges and Elections to argue the case of Platt against Goode. With Governor Wise once more on the old stump ground nothing more ought to be necessary to complete the reconciliation between the sections.

MUSTANGS.—Considerable interest is felt in the speed and endurance of Mexican mustang ponies, and it is likely to be promoted by the race projected to come off this summer—three hundred miles in fifteen hours. In another column we give an account of the preparations for this race and of the ponies which have been brought here to take part in it.

THE OPPOSITION to the assumption of the title of Empress of India by Queen Victoria increases in intensity, and, according to our news this morning, the government is to be arraigned in Parliament on a charge which practically amounts to one of obtaining the title on false pretences. An American has been held up to great odium in England for stealing a railroad, but what can Americans think of an English Queen stealing the title of Empress?

THERE IS A PROSPECT that both of the great English universities will send crews to the Centennial regatta at Philadelphia. The other day it appeared that Oxford would send a crew if Cambridge also sent one, and now it seems from our special cable despatch that Cambridge is willing, if one can be obtained. We trust there will be no difficulties in the way of obtaining a crew, and that both universities will be represented on the Schuylkill.

RAPID TRANSIT.—Mr. Husted's Rapid Transit bill was defeated by a vote of 54 to 52, and this has led us to procure the opinions of a number of prominent railroad men in this city upon the probable effect of the defeat of the measure. Both sides—that is, those interested in the elevated railroads and in the horse car lines—say the failure of Mr. Husted's bill will have no important effect upon the questions in dispute between the companies. The elevated roads expect no serious obstacles to their work from the interruptions before the courts, and street lines are confident of defeating rapid transit altogether. We shall see.

Adjournment of the Legislature.

After one of the emptiest and most useless sessions in the legislative history of the State, the Senate and Assembly adjourned yesterday, leaving behind them a field thickly strewn with the corpses of slaughtered bills. It was hoped that the fivefold increase in the compensation of members would give us a better class of men for lawmakers, but this Legislature has been no improvement on its ill-paid predecessors. It has been a nest of faction and intrigues all through the session; it has wasted its time in busy idleness; it has failed to pass any of the important measures required by public interests; and, with the exception of the customary appropriation bills, which pass every Legislature as a matter of course, it would have been quite as well for the State if the Legislature of 1876 had never met. We will not attempt a complete catalogue of its shameful failures, but a few conspicuous instances may serve as specimens.

Let us begin with what is the most utterly inexcusable of all these failures—namely, the neglect to pass an apportionment bill. By the constitution of the State an enumeration of inhabitants is required to be taken every ten years, midway between the preceding and following federal census, and it is made the duty of the Legislature, "at its first session after the return of every enumeration," to reapportion the Senators and Assemblymen in such a manner that each political division of the State shall be represented in proportion to its population. This imperative requirement of the constitution has been disregarded, and, for the first time in the history of the State, the next Legislature following the enumeration has failed to reapportion the members. There is every reason to believe that it was the deliberate intention of the republican majority, in spite of their oaths, to prevent a reapportionment. Had they meant to deal with this question fairly they would have prepared and introduced the bill at an early stage of the session. They were in full possession of the returns when the Legislature assembled; they were not occupied with other important business during the early months of the session; they owed it to the Governor to give him an opportunity to examine so important a bill and return it with his veto if he found it inequitable, and to weigh his objections. But not having the majority of two-thirds needed for passing a bill over the Governor's negative, and not wishing to be put under the necessity of framing another bill, they postponed action until the expiring days of the session, in the expectation either that the bill would not pass, or, if it did pass, that a veto subsequent to the adjournment would accomplish the same practical result. This scheme was equally adroit and dishonest. The gerrymandering bill of the majority would be less advantageous to the republicans than to leave the old apportionment unchanged. The growth of population within the last ten years has been chiefly in the cities of New York and Brooklyn and other democratic strongholds, and by leaving things as they are the republicans have deprived their opponents of the additional members which any new apportionment must have assigned them. Instead of getting less than they are entitled to by the increase of population the democrats get nothing. If the republicans should elect the Governor next fall, as well as the Legislature, they will fix the apportionment to suit themselves, and meanwhile the democrats are worse off than they would have been if the defeated bill had become a law. Its failure to pass the Legislature is better for the republicans than its defeat by a veto, because the Governor is silenced and deprived of the opportunity to make an effective campaign document by exposing the bill. As it did not pass he has no excuse for making an official parade of his objections. The unfairness of the present apportionment is manifest in the fact that, although the democrats had a majority of nearly fifteen thousand last fall on their State ticket, the republicans easily carried the Legislature.

Among the other bills that failed to pass in the morning session yesterday were Woodin's charter amendments, the extension of Comptroller Green's term, the Park Commission bill and the bill for reducing municipal salaries. We group them together because they are kindred measures. Tammany is jubilant over their defeat and has reason enough for its rejoicing. It now expects to control the patronage of every important department of the city government in the next election. The passage of the Parks bill would have taken away the patronage of that department; the defeat of the bill for extending the term of Comptroller Green enables Tammany to feed the hopes of a dozen active politicians during the canvass, although it will have to disappoint eleven of them after the election; the saving of the present salaries will enable it to levy heavier contributions on the city officers for election expenses, and the defeat of the charter amendments saves Tammany from serious losses. Everybody will ask how it happens that a Legislature so strongly republican has left all these advantages in the hands of the worst faction of the democratic party. The answer is not difficult. At an early stage of the session a coalition was formed between the Tammany democrats and the Custom House republicans, and the defeat of these bills is one of the fruits of that scandalous bargain. There was an exchange of equivalents very soon after this cabal was formed. Mayor Wickham feared the passage of a law establishing spring elections, and his alarm seems to have been the first incentive to the coalition. Just before the meeting of the Legislature there was a strong and almost universal public sentiment in favor of a spring election. The HERALD sent reporters to all parts of the State to make inquiries of the members-elect, and the published interviews showed such a preponderance in favor of the change that the Mayor became thoroughly frightened and was willing to resort to any desperate expedient to save himself. Whether he made the first advances to the Custom House republicans, or whether they, perceiving his straits, took advantage of the situation and made the first proffers, is of little consequence. Certain it is that a bargain was made, and that the Mayor gave pledges of his sincerity by ap-

pointing republicans to important city offices. Senator Woodin early detected the plot, publicly denounced it, and, as he belonged to the other wing of his party, he made an alliance with Comptroller Green to thwart the coalition between the Custom House republicans and Tammany. Hence the origin of the bills, known collectively as the Green bills, which were engineered by Senator Woodin, and were defeated in the Assembly yesterday by the artful connivance of the Custom House republicans. They were ostensibly defeated by the filibustering of the democrats over the school amendment, but this was a mere mask to save appearances. The republicans who were in the secret knew perfectly well that the democrats would filibuster over the school amendment and consume the little remnant of time before the adjournment. They could have prevented it, had they chosen, by waiting until the other bills had passed before calling up the amendment. It was well known that nearly every democrat in the Assembly favored the school amendment and intended to vote for it, and that it could easily have been passed in the last ten minutes of the session. It was called up in advance of the important bills merely to give the democrats an opportunity to manoeuvre against time and save the republican confederates of the Custom House from the open responsibility of defeating the anti-Tammany bills.

What the effect of this coalition may be on the fall elections remains to be seen. If the republicans have engaged that they will not make an alliance with the anti-Tammany democrats in running a city ticket Tammany will be relieved from its chief source of danger; but the Custom House has, of course, stipulated for an equivalent for such forbearance. Now, what other equivalent has Tammany to give than a promise to help the republican State and national tickets? If Governor Tilden should be the democratic candidate it will cost the Tammany leaders no sacrifice of personal feeling to fulfil this part of their bargain. It is quite possible that the contracting parties may quarrel before the fall campaign opens and that the adage may be then verified that "when rogues fall out honest men come by their own."

Extradition and the States.

Winslow's discharge from custody in London has been deferred at the request of our government, so that it seems possible he may still be surrendered. It is to be hoped he may, for it is better to mend the tresser we have if that be necessary than to have an uncertainty of many months, even with a new treaty at the end. There is a point in regard to these cases in which we shall have to amend our law if we get an amended treaty. Our federal system complicates the relation that the general government holds with foreign Powers in extradition cases. England or France deals, in the surrender of a prisoner, with the government of the United States. They know no other government and have no right to know any other; yet the general government is sometimes compelled to plead to them that the prisoner has passed beyond its control; that it has no longer any authority over him and cannot be answerable for what may be done with him by those governments of which it was a mere agent in procuring his surrender. In case a new treaty shall be made with England for the extradition of criminals it is evident that it must include the pledge by either Power that persons surrendered shall not be tried for any other offence than one named in the treaty; and in this case the general government must be able to control the States in respect to these culprits by the extension of its jurisdiction to their cases. It is now provided by section 753 of the Revised Statutes that where a subject or citizen of a foreign government is in the custody of the authorities of any State and is held for an act the validity and effect of which depends upon the law of nations, that he may be brought before a United States court by the writ of habeas corpus. Legislation is needed that shall give the same right in the United States courts, or put in the same class with these subjects or citizens of foreign governments all persons surrendered to the United States under an extradition treaty; and the government cannot enforce such a treaty as will be required without a law to that effect.

THE REPUBLICAN REFORM ASSOCIATION should be careful not to fall into the hands of the politicians. Some years ago we had a Citizens' Association, composed of as good men as those signing this call. Peter Cooper was its president. It passed into the hands of a committee of active managers, who wrote letters and tramped around among the newspapers and "reformed." But before the association ran its career the managers were discovered to be in the pay of Tweed and Sweeney. The association became a mere tool of the Ring. The active members obtained office, and at once the "work" ceased. We have heard of a famous temperance convention which met to nominate temperance men. The regular politicians quietly elected themselves "delegates" to the convention, passed temperance resolutions, endorsed the "machine" candidates and adjourned. This will be the fate of the Reform Club, unless the very rich and distinguished members take off their coats and go to work. Collector Arthur or Mr. Davenport could send up a half dozen "active" men who would make the club lively, if it was needed. But we take it that this is not what the founders desire.

COMMUNICATION WITH EUROPE practically hangs on three threads, and now two of them are broken, the only working line still open being the direct cable. Accustomed as we are to our daily bulletins from all parts of the world it would be a serious inconvenience to most people to go without them, and we hope there will be no interruption of the remaining line, at least until the other cables are repaired.

IT IS THE IMPRESSION at Washington that the Senate will decide that it has no authority to try Belknap upon the impeachment charges preferred by the House of Representatives. A contrary opinion would be hailed with pleasure, as dishonest officials could not then escape with impunity by simply resigning their offices.

In the absence of definite news about Steinberger and Samoa it is hard to come to a conclusion as to whether we have erred or not in our treatment of that person. Mr. Fish sends to the House a series of documents to show that Steinberger has surrendered his allegiance. At the same time he admits that the Colonel did go to this Pacific island with certain presents and a letter from the President to the chief. The trouble about Steinberger's case is that he is said to be an adventurer. He is also a friend of the President. Consequently a high toned gentleman like Mr. Fish does not want to be worried about him, and the democrats avail him on the ground that whatever the President approves must be wrong. Beyond this there is, as there has always been, a strong British sentiment in our journalism and our public affairs, which is only too prone to denounce the country which protects it. We believe in the sentiment which the London Times expressed when Mason and Slidell were returned, that England would have threatened war in behalf of a couple of Jamaica negroes as promptly as she did in behalf of those high placed ambassadors. We cannot rejoice in the arrest of an American by a British officer, his imprisonment, the confiscation of his property. Nor do we think Mr. Fish shows the true American spirit in dealing with this question. The Spaniard has learned that he may shoot Americans with impunity, as he did at Santiago, and it is natural that a British officer should not hesitate to imprison them. Steinberger's letter from the President and his presents for the chief of Samoa strengthened his claims to protection. Even if he did propose to found a government and make himself a chief it does not change the case. Englishmen are doing the same thing every day and in all parts of the world, in the Fiji Islands, in Ashantee, in the Hottentot country, in Australasia, in India, in Asia, in the countries near the Poles. Who has ever held that an Englishman waived his allegiance or forfeited his right to the protection of his flag because he endeavored to extend British influence among savage tribes? Let us suppose that an American captain were to take an Englishman from one of these barbarous countries, lock him up, sell his ship and destroy his enterprises, would Lord Derby be content with anything less than the fullest reparation? Could we say that the Englishman had waived his nationality by becoming a "Premier" of Fiji or Dahomey? The answer would be that England never permitted American or other captains to decide questions of responsibility between the Crown and the citizen, that if the Englishman had done wrong he was not accountable to America.

The truth is, we presume, that Mr. Fish does not want to bother about Steinberger. No one cares much about him or his enterprises. No doubt he is a nuisance and should never have been sent to this island as an American commissioner. Well, we care nothing about Steinberger, but we are pleading for a principle—one that has been too often violated—the inviolability of the American citizen. The doctrine that Steinberger waived his allegiance and accepted the "protection" of Samoa cannot, we think, be seriously pressed. We have never recognized the sovereignty of savage chiefs over our citizens. We do not even recognize the sovereignty of nations as civilized as Turkey or China or Japan. We go so far as to protect our citizens in those lands by treaties which secure them immunity even from their laws. Yet, while we deal in this spirit with a government like Japan, it is proposed that we shall deal with the head savage of Samoa as we do with France and Germany—allow him uncontrolled authority over an American. We are inclined to think that no such proposition will be entertained for a moment by our people. At all events, let us know the facts. We shall be glad to think that Mr. Fish has done all that is required of him. But it looks as if he had thrown Steinberger over because everybody laughed at him and called him a humbug and an adventurer and because he dislikes vexatious questions. The spectacle of an American arrested and imprisoned by a British officer at the request of some savage South Sea Islander is not pleasant. And when we are told that this is all right, because this painted, breechesless savage, with rings in his nose, is a great sovereign, like the Czar of Russia or the Emperor of Germany, with whose jurisdiction we have no right to interfere, we can only listen in wonder and surprise, asking if our citizenship is but a name.

The President Stands by Belknap.

The friends of the President will rejoice that he stands by his friends "under fire." He has probably no friend, unless it may be McDonald, who is now in jail, who is as much "under fire" as Belknap. Belknap is not before the Senate for impeachment, but before the Grand Jury for indictment. His offence is that to make a show in Washington society he entered into an arrangement to plunder the poor soldiers on the Plains. This offence he confessed and resigned his office. The only pretext upon which he can escape impeachment is one afforded by the President himself, who accepted his resignation "with regret" and allowed him to go free. This was standing by a friend "under fire," and we understand it touched the hearts of such good republicans as Matt Carpenter and Governor Shepherd.

But this is not all. Among the witnesses against General Belknap is General Custer, a distinguished officer in the army. General Custer has for some time been in command of a post on the frontier and has had opportunities of knowing all that has been done in the way of robbing the soldiers and the Indians. Because of this knowledge he has been summoned before the Court of Impeachment. Suddenly he is deprived of a command which he has always held with distinguished honor, and sent back to his regiment disgraced professionally, so far as an order of the President can disgrace him. We have no reason assigned for this act except what we read in the Washington column of a contemporary that the President did not mean to allow Custer "to smirch the administration." In other words, the President announces to the army of the United States that if any officer who knows anything about the doings of Belknap, Orville Grant, "Gen-

eral" Rice, or any one of the crowd of "army bummers" who swarm around the administration, he must keep his lips sealed under the penalty of disgrace. And as the President, as the commander of the army and the navy, has power almost unlimited in this respect, his action is virtually an order to every officer of the army who knows of the villany of men about the President to keep their counsel.

This action of the President in the case of Custer is unfortunate. If the President had any charges against the General he should have ordered him before the Court of Inquiry. But because General Custer has evidence of the corruption and jobbery of Orville Grant, his own brother; of Belknap, his former War Secretary, and of the rest of the "army bummers," he is sent to his regiment under circumstances that amount to a humiliation. This action is on a par with the President's course in issuing a circular to all witnesses against Babcock and Joyce and McDonald warning them that they should not expect mercy if they "peached." It shows that Belknap, a prisoner before the bar of the Senate, charged with a crime which has brought disgrace upon the American name all over the world, is as much a power as when in the War Department. The fact that the President's order was issued in spite of the protests of Secretary Taft and General Sherman shows that there is a power in Washington behind the throne greater even than that of Cabinet Ministers or generals in command of the army.

The Heathen Chinese.

Parts of a country are often compelled to endure some burdensome condition out of regard to the welfare of the whole, and the whole is always under the obligation to see that no part shall be tried in this respect to an extreme or unnecessary degree. California makes a fair demand under this general principle when she calls for the modification of the treaty with China, and it is for the nation to consider whether we have under that treaty any advantage that we might not better relinquish than to put ourselves in the position of inflicting upon a State of the Union such a scourge as the hordes of Chinese immigrants. Many arguments are made in favor of the introduction of these immigrants, but they principally come from the steamship companies who realize large sums for the transportation of them, or from employers who have no other interest in the case than that of getting laborers who will do for one dollar what the men of our own country and race cannot or will not do for less than two dollars. It is dangerous to be guided by merely economical considerations in our estimate of the proprieties of a case that is not limited in its results to economical facts, but has its social, moral and political phases. The steamship arguments are founded on a view of nothing whatever but the interests of the steamship companies. The cheap labor argument is the small gospel of the sharp trader, who does not care when the deluge comes if he can make his little fortune meanwhile and have a boat ready against the evil day. These are not authorities on which great problems of government are to be swayed one way or the other. From California comes the view of the Chinese problem that regards the whole field—the social, the moral, the religious, the economical aspects of the case—and the whole nation may well afford to profit by the experience of our friends on the Pacific. They know the Chinaman. They have had him for a neighbor and a servant, and they regard his presence among them as we might regard the introduction into our nurseries or schools of some new and horrible disease that defied treatment. His beastliness, his physical degradation, his vices, his filth, his want of all the moral and intellectual attributes that go to make up a civilized creature on our standard will contaminate the life of a nation sooner than the nation can raise him to its level.

Coaching.

The fact that Mr. Kane drives a coach every morning from Madison square to Pelham Bridge, returning in the afternoon, is a little matter in itself. Every gentleman has the right to enjoy himself in his own way without his actions becoming a matter of comment. But this is something more than a personal amusement. It is a new step in the direction of rational enjoyment, which is always welcome to this hurried, feverish and overworked community. Anything that takes the American into the open air and induces him to go out into the fields or up into the mountains or upon the waters—anything that brings to him the advantages of air and exercise and healthful amusement—is an advantage to our general society. For this reason we welcome every new boating, cricket, base ball or yachting club as an education of our people in a matter of which they know so little—namely, how to live and enjoy life.

Coaching is a generous amusement; more so than many others, which are selfish in this, that they are exclusively personal. The fisherman sits by his stream all day alone, dreading interruption. The hunter, with gun and dog, prowls from field to field, content with his bag of game. The lover of the turf finds his pleasure in a crowded field and the overtraining which sometimes is the price or, we may say, the penalty of victory. But the coachman shares with others the pleasure of his task. The sunshine, the cool mountain breezes, the salt air coming up from the sea, the varied delights of scenery, the noble animals, which seem to spurn the earth as they fly along, taking new life from its bosom with every movement; the charm of social converse, the dinner, the chat and the cigar; the fact that a long summer day has been one of life and enjoyment and activity and wholesome recreation—all of this is combined in the pleasure of coaching. For this reason we give the new amusement a welcome, and we honor Mr. Kane as a public benefactor for introducing a custom that has for some time been among the favorite amusements of the English gentlemen.

Whatever we may say about our friends across the sea regarding their manners and customs and opinions we must admit that in all that goes to improve the manliness and courage and high spirit of a people they are our masters. The danger of American life is that in our eagerness to found an empire

we destroy the elements of empire that belong to true manhood. What Mr. Kane has done is therefore worthy of special honor. We trust to see the time when we shall have a half dozen coaches going daily from New York to the suburbs. There is no city in the world with so many attractive drives as this. Mr. Kane has taken the road to the Sound; but there is the road to Yonkers, along the Hudson; another to Glen Cove, on the opposite side of the Sound; another to Coney Island and the pleasant, quaint nest of villages between Brooklyn Heights and the sea. Over in New Jersey there are splendid drives. Take the surface of the Palisades. One of the most attractive roads in the country could be made along the top of this wonderful rock, with the great city of New York and the beautiful county of Westchester at our feet. There is Orange and down the coast toward Perth Amboy and Monmouth, a country of historical interest and natural beauty, all within a day's easy coaching.

Altogether, we think that coaching is a revelation in its way of new possibilities for amusement and health-seeking.

WE KNOW NOTHING of Wirt Sikes, who has been nominated by the President as Consul to Florence. This want of knowledge is a good sign that there is nothing against him. We are told that he is an industrious journalist who earns his living by his pen. Because of his profession the newspapers denounce him. This is not fair. Wirt Sikes as a journalist would make as good a consul as Wirt Sikes the rich swell, who does nothing but give dinners, or Wirt Sikes the politician, who has been a "cheer" about the capital, or Wirt Sikes the "army bummer," who has lived in clover at the expense of the poor soldiers, or Wirt Sikes the brother-in-law of the President, quartered on the public service. The President has done so little for journalists that we appreciate the attention to so modest a member of the profession as Wirt Sikes. But why journalists should pelt Wirt passes our comprehension.

THE SILVER QUESTION.—A good deal of nonsense is written about the depreciation of silver and the wickedness of the government in issuing silver coins for their value in greenbacks. It is certain that silver, whether we call it money or spoons, will not bring more than it is worth, no matter what Congress may do in the way of legislation. That is a question that will always settle itself. In the meantime we are glad to see the silver coins coming back into circulation. They may not be worth as much as greenbacks in the eyes of some, but the people will be glad enough to take as many of them as the government can spare.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

No r-raters in this month.  
De Quincey had a musical voice.  
Last year big politicians died, this year big capitalists are dying.  
The Newark (N. J.) Journal believes that New Jersey will go for Coaling.  
The Territorial Enterprise (Nev.) calls the democratic clamor "the old rebel yell."  
Twenty thousand five hundred and sixty-four more males than females in Philadelphia.  
A Colorado mine is sending to the Centennial a natural silver button containing \$800 in silver.  
Boston republicans are in favor of civil service reform and believe that Bristow represents it.  
In the South, if you are a man you are at least a Colonel or a General, but in the North you are at most a Mr.  
The Miners' Journal wants to know why Black Hills adventures were driven out last year and protected this year.  
It is now believed that the two women Benders, of Kansas butchery fame, have been captured at Lara, Wyo. T.  
A new edition of that notable financial work, "Facts on the Funds," which may be termed the Bible of the investor, has just appeared in London.  
Mark Twain has in the press of the American Publishing Company, Hartford, a new book entitled "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer."  
Danbury News.—Lots of able-bodied young ladies are of all day hunting for trailing arbutus whose parents haven't got a spoonful of horseradish in the house.  
Governor Tilden complains that in the recent Utica Convention John Kelly "threw" him; and it does seem as if, with ex-Governor Seymour's aid, Chief Justice Church might become the dark horse.  
The Baltimore Gazette says that there was a time when the Justices of the Supreme Court did not discuss on the sidewalks the questions which were likely to come before them for final adjudication.  
The Opelika (Ala.) Times, in a slashing article on the recent clerical scandal, in which the word "rain" frequently occurs, thinks that ministers are no more to be blamed for wrongdoing than other men.  
The Appleton's edition of the Art Journal will illustrate the Centennial Exhibition by devoting eight pages in each monthly number, commencing in May, to a series of objects of interest there exhibited.  
The next issue of the "Illustrated Library of Wonders" will be "Arms and Armor in Antiquity and the Middle Ages," from the French by Charles Boutell, and Serber will shortly issue it.  
It is now claimed that when Bristow was about to enlist in the Union army his father-in-law, who was a rebel, threatened to disinherit him, and that Bristow replied, "You may take your property and go to hell."  
Mr. W. G. Nash's "Century of Gospel; or, the Real and the Seeming of New England Life," will be published May 15, by W. B. Koen, Cooke & Co., of Chicago.  
Jennie Lawson, a little Utica girl, got up in her sleep in the darkness the other night and, alone in hand, ciphered out some sums that she had been unable to solve the evening before. Now let her tell us about Blaine's chances.  
Mr. Houser, co-proprietor of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat with McKee, the Whiskey Ring courier, is in Chicago, supposed to be getting acquainted from J. M. Jones and Joseph Medill in favor of McKee. He is on his way to Washington.  
The Vicksburg (Miss.) Herald says that General Hancock comes from a State already conceded to the radicals, and it thereby implies that he would not be a good democratic candidate for the Presidency. But Hancock is not thought of as belonging to a State.  
Southerners who do not believe in federalism and who are stern advocates of States rights sometimes demand that the general government shall improve their harbors and rivers. This is all very well practically, but it does not agree with the Southern theory.  
Mr. Price's "Hand Book of London Bankers," just out in London, has an interesting history of the rise and progress of English banking, from the gold smiths of the seventeenth century to the numerous banking firms now buying and selling on the Stock Exchange.  
In San Francisco they go up, up, up, and then they come down, down, down. Halston and his bank crowd financially whipped out their competitors; Flood and O'Brien, the bonanza kings, who kept a solemn white Halston in his prime, rose and whipped out Halston most unmercifully, and now there is a new "crowd" making efforts to whip out Flood and O'Brien.  
The Publishers' Weekly, which has been printing test lists of the most salable books, finds that the best selling works on the Revolutionary period are reported by leading booksellers to be the following, in the order of demand:—Loring's "Field Book of the Revolution," Greene's "Historical View of the American Revolution," Irving's "Life of Washington," Sabine's "Loyalists of the American Revolution," Greene's "Life of Nathaniel Greene," Frothingham's "Siege of Boston," Hensley's "Washington and His Generals."